

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SANDS & NEILSON—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

No. 52.

BALTIMORE, MD. APRIL 25, 1837.

Vol. III

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THIS publication is the *successor* of the late
AMERICAN FARMER,
and is published at the office, at the N. E. corner of
Market and Charles streets, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum,
payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance,
will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds,
which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1837.

We publish below the *Card* of Mr. James Ronaldson, of Philadelphia, to the Farmers of the United States, announcing the unpleasant tidings that the vessel in which the seed that he had ordered from Europe for their benefit had been wrecked at sea, and the seed consequently lost. It will be recollected by our readers, that in the communication which appeared in our paper last autumn from this estimable gentleman, that he gave notice of his intention of importing certain grain and grass seeds, with a view of enabling the agriculturists of our country, at the bare expense of cost and charges, of supplying themselves with such of the assortment ordered by him, as they might wish, being stimulated to make this effort by the sole desire of benefitting the great cause of the husbandry of his adopted country, believing that a change in seed would be greatly promotive of the successful culture of our lands. Though he has been foiled in this noble and generous effort to confer a benefit upon the country, by the disasters of wind and weather, he is not the less entitled to the thanks of those whose prosperity it was his object to promote. For ourselves, we feel the obligation of the debt of gratitude as sensibly, as though it had been intended exclusively to advance our individual interest; for it is amongst our most cherished principles, that acts of public utility, emanating from the philanthropic impulses of generous hearts, are infinitely more worthy of appreciation than those benefactions which look not beyond the aggrandizement of a personal friend.

Mr. Ronaldson says, that "this disaster has defeated the project;" but when we trace in our mind's eye the vastness of his moral stature, we think we can promise for him, that the "*defeat*" is but *present* in its effects, and that *phœnix* like,

another project will arise as ample in its conception, as it will be fruitful of good in its fulfilment.

A CARD.

To the Farmers of the United States.

In October, 1836, I stated to those who felt an interest in trying the effects of a change of seed on our grain crops, that some varieties of oats, barley, wheat, rye and grass, such as promised to suit our soil and climate, had been ordered from Britain.

The gentleman to whom the commission was confided, made the selections with great judgment, and put the seed on board a newly repaired brig, the *Cartha*, Capt. Morisson, to sail from Greenock, Dec. 20.

The vessel not arriving in due time, it became proper that those who had sent me orders for seed should be advised of this circumstance; and as there was a probability that some disaster had befallen the vessel, they might apply the land intended for the imported seed to some other purpose. Since writing the Circular of March 17, communicating the above information, it has been announced in the newspapers that the brig *Cartha* has been abandoned at sea, crew and passengers saved. (Ship news, Pennsylvania Inquirer, March 29, 1837.)

This disaster has defeated the project; and this communication is made that those who felt an interest in the experiment should be made acquainted with the cause of its failure.

JAMES RONALDSON.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1837.

What a country of varied climate is this of ours! On the 11th of the present month, a friend writing us from Albany, New York, informs us, that the Hilderburg mountain, distant about 10 miles from that place, was then covered with snow, and that winter had lingered so long in the lap of spring, that he had not been able to plough his fields or repair his fences. On the 14th instant, we find by the *Advertiser*, published in Wilmington, North Carolina, that the good people of that city had been enjoying the luxury of *lettuce*, *radishes* and *asparagus*, for some time, and hoped by the expiration of another week to add *green peas* to the list of good things. By the *Savannah*, Geo. papers, we find, that on the very day when our friend in the vicinity of Albany, was looking upon his snow-clad mountains, unable to break the earth, the citizens of the former city were luxuriating on *green peas*.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE GROWING CROPS.

Notwithstanding we may subject ourselves to the imputation of being "a croaker," standing in the relation we do to the agricultural community, we cannot refrain from discharging what appears to us an imperative duty. Believing as we do that the growing crop of wheat will be a short one, we think it but justice to say so; for the truth, however unsavory it may be to those whose interests may be affected by it, should be told. We have taken much pains to inform ourselves upon the subject, both by correspondence and personal conversations with farmers, and from the best information we can gain, we do not believe that in the aggregate, in most of the wheat growing states, half of an average crop will be realized. In proof of this, we will instance a fact related to us by a gentleman residing in the valley of Virginia—in that beautiful region of fertile limestone lands, which was, until within the last two or three years, so remarkable for its prolific yield of wheat—he informed us that he had seeded 160 bushels of wheat, and did not believe he would get more than his seed back again—nor is his a solitary case; for with few exceptions in every quarter where our inquiries have been pushed, a similar disastrous condition of things exist. If this be the case, and we believe it is, we should like to know what possible good can result from concealing it. Is it not better, by timely notice of the fact, to direct the attention of farmers and planters to the necessity of putting in other crops, so as measurably to make up for the deficiency and mortification they are destined to experience from their wheat crops?

Although disappointment inevitably awaits them in the product of this heretofore important staple, there is yet time, if properly used, to do much in the way of repairing losses from this source. By putting in an extra quantity of corn, or paying additional attention to the usual crop—by seeding more oats, barley, and buckwheat, a great deal may be done. So also, should more roots of every description be planted—no matter what kind they may be, if judiciously managed, they will be lucrative as a branch of husbandry: and while we are speaking on this latter de-

partment, we must be permitted to express our regret, that so little attention has been paid to it by farmers generally. Any ground that will grow a good crop of corn, will yield with equal labor a profitable crop of roots, as *parsnips, carrots, beets, mangel wurtzel, ruta baga, turnips, and potatoes*. We will venture the assertion, that any soil that will yield 50 bushels of corn, will, with the same quantity of manure and amount of labor, produce from 500 to 700 bushels of most of the above enumerated roots; such being the fact, it has always appeared to us strange, that agriculturists manifested so much indifference to their culture, when their interests were so closely connected with the pursuit of an opposite course of policy. We have known many farmers, with from 8 to 20 milch cows, who, during the greater part of the winter, scarcely got milk and butter enough for their own tables. Why is this so?—The question is easy of solution. Without proper succulent food, no cow, and we care not how good she may be, can secrete any considerable portion of milk. In spring and summer, when they are permitted to range in luxuriant pastures, we find cows generously returning the kindness extended towards them—here the reason is obvious—they get plenty of that peculiar nutriment, which is convertible into milk,—and this very fact should teach us all, that when deprived of those pastures by the recurrence of winter, we should provide them with a good substitute, and surely there can be none better than wholesome roots.

With these brief remarks, we will proceed to copy a few of the paragraphs which reach us through our correspondents, and exchange papers, upon the subject of the growing wheat crops:

The Wheat Crop.—The Maysville (Ky.) Eagle of the 15th inst. says:

"The Wheat crop, in this region of Kentucky, so far as we have been enabled to ascertain from the reports of the most respectable farmers, presents a more unpromising appearance than for many years past."

Most of the papers received at the Centreville Times-office concur in the opinion, that all wheat of fall sowing has been very much injured during the past winter, and that enough can scarcely be in the ground to ensure a fair crop. Great complaint is heard of the unpromising aspect of the Rye, it being so far as perceived, greatly injured by the winter frosts. Quere—Did the seed sown last fall, of wheat and rye, vegetate? We think the most of it did not.—*Centreville Times.*

The Spring Wheat sown by the editor of the Centreville Times, looks so far, remarkably fair; fairer by great odds than the fall sowing.—*Ibid.*

The editor of the Chestertown Bugle, says:—From every quarter we receive the most discouraging accounts of the wheat and rye crops, Ma-

ny of our farmers sowed but little, and indeed some of them sowed none of the former grain last fall, reserving their land for a spring crop of oats.

Within the last two weeks we have heard of several persons whose wheat had been so completely destroyed by the severity of the winter as to offer no prospect of a crop, and they are also ploughing up their wheat fields to seed oats. The season at present is highly favorable for planting corn, and we are gratified to learn that notwithstanding the extreme backwardness of the spring, our farmers generally are prepared to avail themselves of it.

The growing crop.—The accounts relative to the wheat crops in Virginia continue unfavorable. The Alexandria Gazette says:—We yesterday conversed with an intelligent farmer from one of the best sections of Virginia, for growing wheat, who informed us that one of his neighbors had ploughed up fifty acres of wheat, and would do the same with forty more, with a view to seeding oats and planting corn; he further remarks that that course will be adopted generally in his neighborhood. Making all allowances, there can be no doubt, that the wheat crop in Virginia has a bad prospect.

Per Contra, however, after the above was written, a gentleman from Loudoun informed us that the prospect for wheat, in his neighborhood, was not so bad as represented.

The Hagerstown Courier, on this subject, says:—We are sorry to hear our farmers complaining about their prospects of a wheat crop, the grain at this time does not look very promising, but we hope that the season may be such as to afford them an abundant harvest.

We learn that in that part of Anne Arundel bordering on West River and its vicinity, the accounts are equally unfavorable, many of the wheat fields having been ploughed up.—*Balt. Amer.*

The crops in Pennsylvania.—We have been making inquiries of several farmers, all of whom concur in the belief that should the weather continue favorable the crop of wheat, &c., will be a fair one. Some fields in this neighborhood look well, while in others the grain is scarcely above ground; this, however, is probably owing to the late sowing.—A few warm days may effect a great change.—*Hanover Herald.*

The Fredericktown (Md.) Herald, says:—We regret to see from various quarters of the country, statements of the prospect of a failure of the wheat crops again during the present season, and in our own neighborhood we are sorry to find that a general opinion prevails that the grain has been very much destroyed by the severity of the winter, and on account of the badness of the seed.—Many persons we understand are ploughing up their wheat fields and putting them down in oats and corn. A marked difference however, it is said, exists between the western seed, or the old wheat seed, and the seed of the last crop, as the latter is by far the most indifferent."

The Poughkeepsie Telegraph, published in Dutchess County, New York, affords us the following gratifying intelligence from that fertile region of the Empire State, and would that we could receive similar paragraphs from the other wheat growing portions of our country.

WINTER GRAIN.—Owing to the cold dry weather of November, winter grain in this section of the country was considerably injured by not taking as deep root as necessary for promising growth, and by the roots being exposed to the frost on the surface by the removal of the earth by wind. At the opening of spring, farmers predicted very light crops from the foregoing causes, but we are now informed that should the spring henceforth prove favorable to the growth of wheat and rye, there is every prospect of an abundant crop in this county.

The Crops.—We have seen accounts from different parts of the state, respecting the growing crops, which with one exception, are by no means flattering. In this county but little wheat was seeded last fall, and many seeded none at all, rye being much more productive in our light and sandy soil. Last year our farmers did not get any thing like a return of seed, and the high price of wheat deterred many from buying, so that there was, probably, not one-fourth of the usual quantity seeded. It cannot, therefore, be expected that there will be any thing like an average crop the ensuing season, even should it be favorable. In the mountainous region of Virginia, the farmers anticipate an almost entire failure of the wheat crop, and are preparing their fields for oats and corn. Some of them have wisely procured the Spring Wheat, so successfully cultivated at the North, which will doubtless yield them a good crop. The Cumberland Civilian states that the prospect, in that region, of an average crop is somewhat promising.—Though not far advanced for the season, the wheat, in general, is said to have such an appearance as to promise a tolerably good yield.—*Advocate, Denton, Eastern Shore, Md.*

GRAIN.—We understand that some of the farmers of Pikeland consider the prospect for wheat and rye, so gloomy that they have ploughed their fields for oats and corn.—*Westchester Record.*

Extract of a letter from a highly esteemed correspondent in Pennsylvania, to the editor of the Farmer and Gardener, dated

BETHLEHEM, April 18, 1837.

"Dear Sir,—I wish I could give you a more encouraging account of our prospects for an abundant harvest. There is still a chance for the better—at present there is no denying that most of the rye fields have not stood well the winter, and the long continued alternate freezing and thawing, besides, we suffer just now under a continual spell of wind, which is blowing the parched ground off the young and tender plants.—There seems to be a great difference between fields on which, last fall, old seed (viz. of 1835,) has been used, and such which have been seeded with new grain of the last crop, the former looking much more promising. Many farmers are ploughing their rye-fields down for oats or corn. Rye sowed in buckwheat stubbles will not come to any thing. Wheat I am happy to say looks better, generally; this would, it seems, warrant the inference that, the wretched state of rye fields is principally owing to the deficiency of the seed; because, what little wheat was raised last year was a perfect grain, which was not the case with rye. Thus far no traces of devastation by insects."

[From the Farmers' Register.]

REMARKS ON THE USE, VALUE, AND
CULTURE OF SWEET POTATOES.

Columbia, S. C. January 5, 1837.

The interest on agricultural subjects seems to have much diminished of late in this part of the United States, and as much as we can perceive, in other parts also. When we have done with president making, and the meetings of abolition societies at the north and west, we can talk of nothing else than rail roads. It is all very well, each in its proper place; but it seems to me, that we neglect too much our own natural, noble pursuit, agriculture. Formerly, this country furnished many parts of Europe, and the West India Islands, with bread stuffs; but now Europe sends us flour, wheat, and other grains in great quantities, and *mirabile dictu*, even hay. I shall not attempt to seek for the causes of this anomaly, lest it should lead me into the interminable speculations about banks, currency, abundance or scarcity of money, good, bad, and indifferent. It seems enough to say here, what few will dispute, that there is something wrong in all this. Leaving, then, these elevated and fruitful subjects of discussion, I shall take the humble task of making a few observations on the culture of the sweet potato.

At the 474th page of the number of your Farmers' Register, for the last month, is a piece signed S. Carter; this gentleman very reasonably disbelieves the assertions of some of his neighbors that the potato vines are poisonous to cattle; or at least they occasion them to swell. As for the latter effect, it is very possible that potato vines, as well as other rich succulent food, may, when eaten too greedily, or too abundantly, have that effect. It is, however, little to be feared that the season of the year when Mr. Carter speaks of cutting his vines for provender; for then, much of their succulence has dried up, and probably given place to highly nutritious matter. The saving of the vines of the potatoe for cattle is not practised in this state, that I know of; but it is not that they are not worthy of it; but because we are too careless in taking every advantage offered us by a bountiful climate. It may also be on account of the difficulty of curing these vines, so as to keep them in bulk. As to their nutritive quality, there are very few vegetables more wholesome and nutritious. Many years ago, I was informed on authority scarcely to be doubted, that in the island of St. Domingo, horses and mules were in many parts entirely fed all the year round on potato vines; and my informant assured me, that he knew a cultivator in the vicinity of Cape Francais, who made yearly about \$10,000, by sending every day, potato vines to the city, where they were bought for the exclusive food of horses, mules, and cattle. On the plantation or farm of this cultivator, the vines, and not the roots, were the chief object.

I am glad to have it also in my power to strengthen the authority of Mr. Carter, as regards his experiment of planting small potatoe roots, for the purpose of producing sprouts to be transplanted in due time, into the beds prepared for them. This is a practice much followed in this state, and many persons, I among the rest, think these sprouts produce much the best potatoes for the table. It is a method well suited to those

countries where the summer is too short to produce the potatoe in perfection by any other. The usual way is to prepare a nursery bed of small dimensions, in a warm and sheltered situation, by manuring it highly with stable manure; make drills in this bed at very short distances from each other, from five to ten inches, and in these drills put small potatoe roots, so close as to touch, and cover them lightly. This should be done earlier than the usual season for planting the crop; and for fear of frost, the seed may be covered with straw, leaves, or some such matters. A bed about four feet wide, and fifty or sixty feet long, will furnish sprouts enough to plant at least an acre of ground. It is necessary to have the beds ready to plant the sprouts, so as to take advantage of every shower of rain, to transplant whatever sprouts are large enough, that is a few inches high. The nursery bed will soon again be covered with a new set to plant at the next suitable weather. Potatoes produced in this manner, are generally smooth and well formed, and the crop very abundant. Every facility afforded, for the extended cultivation of this invaluable root, is undoubtedly a great advantage; for it is nutritive and wholesome in a high degree. Many planters in this state feed their negroes for several months, exclusively on sweet potatoes, and during that period, they are all, young or old, healthy and fat. I have very little doubt but it might be advantageously cultivated for the manufacture of sugar, which it would probably produce in greater abundance than the beet; for not only can sugar be extracted from its read formed saccharine matter, but also from the starch which it contains in great abundance. This is, at least, well worth the trial.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your ob't servant,
N. HERBEMONT.

CULTURE OF THE PEACH.

WILMINGTON, April 5th, 1837.

GENTLEMEN:—I have cut the enclosed article from the Hamilton Intelligencer, and believing it highly important to the Public, request its publication in your paper. I believe it is from the pen of Judge Millikin, of Butler county, Ohio.

He is a practicing Physician, of age and much experience with regard to the subject on which he writes. I do not consider myself skilled in the science of Horticulture, but from observation, have long known the existence of the facts, for which the writer gives us philosophical reasons in their support. B. HINKSON.

PEACH TREES.

I frequently hear complaints through the country, that it has become almost impossible to cultivate the Peach tree. It is likewise remarked, that the fruit does not possess the same rich flavour that it did some years ago. I believe it to be a fact, from my own observation, that we have no longer the pleasure of eating that delicious fruit, with all the fine flavours that it possessed in former times. There must be some natural cause for this failure. The climate has not changed. The sun has not ceased to shine. Rains and Snows descend as formerly. Why then does the Peach tree not live, flourish and fructuate?

I have frequently heard it remarked that the

peach tree would only do well in newly settled countries, where there was nothing but it and uncultivated fruits. The observation is correct in part, that it only does well in newly cultivated lands; but why the Orchardist and Farmer have not examined, or have not chemically inquired into the cause of the death of the tree and failure of its fruit, I know not. The only subject to investigate in this inquiry, is the situation the soil is in when the peach tree is thrifty and bears well, and the mode and manner of keeping the soil with the same constituent properties. We see that it is necessary that the sun should shine on the tree and fruit in order to give that flavour which we so much admire. If the tree is in the shade, we find that there is an excess of acid in the peach which renders it unpalatable—a bounding with a watery fluid. It therefore becomes necessary, that at least a part of the day's sun should shine on the tree and its fruit, to concentrate the fluids. Further, we find that there is but one kind of soil that the peach tree will live in, for the ordinary length of time they will live in *congenial soil*, that has been under cultivation, any number of years (say 20 or upwards,) and that is a reddish clay soil, which holds a goodly portion of iron in solution. This fall I ate finely flavoured peaches from trees that were more than twenty years old. The trees had been planted and raised in the above described soil. In all new cultivated lands, we know that there is going on continually, a decomposition of vegetable matter, say from the leaves that have fallen from time immemorial, rotten timber, and the decaying of the root and stumps, &c. Our next inquiry will be, what effects are we to expect from this decomposition? One is, we know, that about old buildings and rubbish of all kinds, the earth is always saturated with *saltpetres* or *nitre*, held in solution (as both names are applied to the same article.) The earth being measurably saturated with nitre, the tree is favored with a nitrous dew; for nitrous acid will abound where nitre is held in solution. There must, also, be what Chemists call the "*Hydrogen Gas*," for they say that it has an active part to perform in the decomposing of vegetable substances, together with other gases. If it is a fact, (and I believe no one will deny it,) that those gases are necessary to be in abundance, or that the atmosphere ought to be surcharged with them, for the preservation and active growth of the tree and its fruit more than for any other fruit tree, all we have to do to have our trees preserved to longevity, and have as rich, delicious fruit, as formerly, is to generate those gases which appear so essential. This may be done in the following manner:—When we have trees planted in a grassy soil, we ought to denude the root of the tree by taking off the top soil for some distance around the tree (say one yard) so deep as to destroy the root of the grass; fill that vacancy with leaves, rotten logs, chips, or tanner's bark. The latter, I think will answer, though I would prefer the chips, or rotten wood, to any thing else, for they will not produce so much moisture as tan bark, and as the ground where grass grows is measurably deprived of its nitre, and is cold, the chips or rotten wood will generate nitre, worm the ground, destroy the glutin in the soil, and keep the earth from freezing, thereby preventing

the trees from being killed by the frosts of the hard winters. By doing this, you have the soil for your trees in nearly the same situation to nurture them, that the soil of new cleared land is in. When trees are young—recently planted, and no sward of grass around them, I am clearly of the opinion that the tan bark will answer all purposes; that by the time the tree grows to any size, the bark will be decomposed so as to furnish a sufficient quantity of nitrates and gases to answer all purposes for the benefit of the trees. I would advise a renewal of the chips, wood or bark, as often as necessary, to keep the roots warm in the winter and to prevent the growth of grass, always putting it on over the preceding coat. I would also advise the disuse of the pruning knife, after the transplanting of the trees. I would prefer letting them grow as Nature directs, for whenever the bark is broken, a gum exudes from it, impoverishes its juices, and the tree then begins to decay. To prevent worms and other insects from getting about the roots of the trees, sprinkle sulphur around the body on the ground, and cover it with a small quantity of earth, to prevent the wind from blowing it away. This should be done in the month of April. The bodies of the trees may likewise be painted with sweet milk and sulphur, which will effectually destroy all insects that wound the bark. When Caterpillars are troublesome to your fruit trees, take a panful of live coals, hold it under that part of the tree which they are upon, sprinkle sulphur or brimstone on the coals, and the fumes will entirely destroy them.

I have dropped a few hasty remarks—perhaps enough to induce some abler pen to do the subject justice.

Yours, &c.

AGRICOLA.

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE.

[From Mr. Hazen's Address to the Agricultural Society.] If the whole population of the Union should be collected upon New England, if her commerce and manufactures were then to be increased in still greater proportion than this increase of the population, from what shores, and by what navies should the provisions for her supply be freighted? England, on an extent of territory considerably less than that of New England, contains a population equal to that of the whole United States, at the last census. Yet such is her confidence in the resources and products of her own agriculture, that the importation of all such articles as they can supply is restrained.—How wonderful is the spectacle, when having provided for her own consumption, we see that narrow island, loaded and crowded with its millions, excelling the world in arts and commerce, imparting from the stores of its abundant fertility, grain for the food of the people scattered over this broad continent. What an illustration is this of what agriculture may be made to accomplish! Yet all the improvements that have made that country so productive, date back to a period little beyond the last half century. Before this time, land was looked upon as a source of power, rather than of revenue. The object of cultivation was a mere and very wretched subsistence. The only modes of cultivation, were those which descended, like their religion and

their laws, from their ancestors. Such, however, since that time, has been the progress of improvement, it is now doubtful whether, with all the advantages of labor-saving machinery, the advances made in manufactures have much exceeded those made in agriculture. In the mean time, the increase of her population has only been equalled by that of the United States.—The stock to be maintained from the soil has multiplied in a still greater ratio. A greater luxuriance in the productions of the earth, the fruit of a richer culture, has added to the size and improved the symmetry of the domestic animals. At the beginning of the last century, the average gross weight of the cattle brought to market in Smithfield, did not exceed three hundred and seventy pounds, and that of sheep twenty-eight pounds; the present average weight of cattle in the same market, is eight hundred pounds, and of sheep eighty pounds. And the limits of improvement are by no means supposed to be attained. It is the opinion of practical men, best acquainted with the subject, that the raw produce of the island might well nigh be doubled without any greater proportional expense being incurred in the production.

Previous to 1762, no improvements had been made in the agriculture of Scotland. There was no rotation of crops; fallows were unknown; the process and the implements were alike wretched; neither turnips, clover, nor potatoes, had been so much as heard of, but corn followed corn in unbroken succession. To introduce the new systems, which have been attended with so much improvement, has been the work of a few names, as well entitled to the memory and honors of posterity, as any that are borne on the pages of history. It will be the dawn of a brighter day to this interest, when more adequate justice is done by public opinion, to the merits and services of its benefactors. The title of Father of Scottish Agriculture, conferred on Wm. Dawson, was an expression of public gratitude, scarcely less honorable to his countrymen than him. By the system of culture which he introduced, the production has grown to be twelve times greater than formerly, while the fertility of the soil is kept up with a proportionate increase of profits.

Is Lye a preventive of Smut.—Let those that doubt lye being a preventive for smut, try the experiment—or, if they have log heaps upon their fallows where there is a liability to smut, observe the crop, and sow smut where such heaps were burnt, if they can. One great fault in sowing wheat, farmers do not sow it thick enough, especially if sown late. People here are getting into the habit of sowing two and a half bushels to the acre, if sown late, be the soil what it may.—*Monthly Genesee Farmer.*

Important to Farmers.—The following method of relieving neat cattle when choked by a turnip or potatoe, has been tried by a farmer in this city, and found successful in every instance.—Pour into the throat of the animal from a junk bottle a pint or so of lamp or any kind of oil, at the same time rubbing the throat briskly with the hand. Immediate relief will follow.—*Gallatin (Tenn.) Union.*

THE HORSE.

The season is at hand when the attention of men should be directed to the subject of breeding horses. Every body in this country knows the usefulness of the Horse; "his praises have been often sung" in our time, and in the 39th chapter of Job, when speaking of the Horse, he says: "He paweth in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength: he goeth on to meet the armed men. He mocketh at fear and is not affrighted: neither turneth he back from the sword. He saith among the trumpets, Ha, ha; and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the Captains, and the shouting."

The excellent qualities of this noble animal are not duly appreciated and understood by all. It is conceded that there are different races of the horse, with dissimilar qualities; all adapted to suit the various and important purposes of man,—some for the turf, long and short distances; some for heavy and slow draught; some for quick travel (stage and other carriage purposes); and a peculiar species or breed which the people of England think excel all others for the hunting field. In fact, an able writer on the subject says that "all the varieties that human imagination can conceive have been produced by crossing and intermixing the different original stocks." If such be the fact, and I am inclined to believe it, what remains for breeders to do but to keep each class of horses separate and distinct, the one from the other. Thirty years experience and observation has taught me to believe that it is but folly and a throw-away of money when a common mare, of blood only for the draught or quarter speed, is bred to a horse of stock or blood of a four mile racer; such a course of breeding is well calculated to keep down the reputation of the best blood for long racing. If a colt to run a long distance is required, the dam as well as the sire must have the requisite qualities; as a proof of this assertion, let me ask how many four mile racers have you known produced from Janus mares; and how many quarter-mile racers have you known produced from four mile mares without, or even with a cross of the Janus blood. Of the former class, so numerous at the present day, I scarcely know or read of one, (I mean a four mile runner,) but what is connected to the illustrious, imported sorrel Diomed, the sire of the renowned old Sir Archie, both of which, and their descendants were capital four mile runners. Of the latter class, (a quarter race horse,) I do not know or read of one but what is a descendant of the imported Janus, and very often a cross of the imported Fearnought is found to exist, although remote.

In raising a Fox Dog would you mix the hound with the pointer? in raising the bird dog, would you cross the pointer with the bulldog? in raising the bulldog whose quality is to seize and hold fast, would you add a cross of the Terrier, (the rat catcher.) Such a course of breeding is very objectionable, and will apply with equal force, as well to the horse as to the dog. In selecting a horse to breed to, it is all-important that one should be chosen whose size and form are well calculated to improve such defects as the mare possesses, if any. The quality of each should also be regarded as worthy of notice; and

an effort made to remove such objections as may exist, if any.

It is too much the custom to breed from the stallion of some friend; in doing which, you breed for the benefit of your friend and neglect your own. Some breed to a horse because he is convenient, and in many instances because the season is given; whilst others who know but little of the history of the blood horse cannot estimate the true value of the different crosses.

To such I would say what the last General Assembly of North Carolina did upon the subject of applying the surplus revenue, after some of the members from the northern section of the state imprudently obtained leave of absence and quit the turf, "Reconsider"—and if the blood of your mare is sufficiently strong with four mile stock to justify it, you would do well to keep up the stock by a judicious cross upon that blood. If your mare is pretty much mixed with the blood of Janus, or any other stock whose blood is not highly distinguished for the long distance racer, you certainly would do well to try a horse of great speed for a short distance. If to raise a draught horse is your object, try to select a stallion of fine size, good gait, gentle qualities, good eyes, and large, lean, bony legs and good feet. By the above rule of breeding our northern brethren have obtained the best horses for their purposes that the world affords, some of which remarkable roadsters carry a sulky and driver in a brisk trot one mile in 2 minutes and 40 to 50 seconds. From 12 to 16 miles an hour in a trot is but common work.—*Milton Spectator.* G.

THE COAST OF MAINE.

QUODDY HEAD.—Dr. C. T. JACKSON, in his interesting report on the Geology of the State of MAINE, gives the following graphic description of the coast in the neighborhood of Quoddy Head, the eastern extremity of Maine:

"We measured the height of the precipice near the lighthouse, and found it 105 feet perpendicular above the level of the sea. The rocks more inland rise gradually until they attain an elevation of nearly 200 feet above the sea level. There is, perhaps, no other locality on the whole sea-coast of the United States where the mind is more affected by the sublimity of rock scenery than at this easternmost extremity of our country. Here are lofty precipices, like dark overhanging battlements, raised high in the air, amid the surf, bidding defiance to the storm. Nor does the changeful state of the atmosphere, with its ever-varying tint, from the bright morning or the rosy sunset to its thick mantling fogs, detract any thing from the beauty of the scene. There is sublimity even in the sound of the fog bell, as its warning note echoes among the dark caverns and rocky crags, giving notice to the unwary mariner, that he sails among dangers. In the space of a single day we experienced all the vicissitudes to which I have above alluded, and even the pelting of the rain did not damp our admiration of the scenery. To view advantageously this spot, let the traveller visit its rocky cliffs in a boat, and clamber a while over them at his leisure, and I am sure, if he has any love for natural scenery, he will be delighted with his excursion."

"I may also be allowed to make a few remarks on the lighthouse and fog alarm at this place, and of the dangers to which vessels are exposed on entering this passage. Immediately in the vicinity of Quoddy Head, and almost beneath its very brow, stands a dangerous, half sunken ledge, called, from its fancied resemblance to a ship, Sail Rock. This rock is one of exceeding danger to the unwary navigator, and not unfrequently proves fatal to a passing ship.

When a dense fog sets in, as happens very frequently, the navigator loses his way, having no landmark by which to steer, and is suddenly dashed upon the rock; his ship bilges, rolls over, and sinks, or is dashed to pieces by the surf, as it reaches in a moment, before any assistance can reach him. To obviate this danger a lighthouse was erected, which consists of a lofty tower 90 feet high, and a fog bell was placed near it, to give alarm when the light could not be seen. When any vessel approaches these rocks she fires a gun, and is immediately answered by the bell, which is kept ringing until she has passed the danger.—Mr. Godfrey, the lighthouse keeper, informs me that he is required to ring the bell about one hundred days in the year, and especially during the months of June, July, and August.

"Many contrivances have been made to ring the bell by clock work machinery, but thus far all efforts of the kind have been unavailing; for the power required to wind up the heavy weight which moves the machinery was found to be fully equal to the task of ringing the bell by hand; and the clock work had not sufficient power to give forth its full tone. Unfortunately, it also happens that the note of the bell accords so perfectly with the ocean's roar, that in stormy weather it cannot be distinguished from it, even at the point of the greatest danger, the Sail Rock.—Some new contrivance must then be had recourse to, in order to prevent disasters. An ingenious friend has suggested that a loud whistle, blown by means of bellows, worked by machinery or horse power, might better answer the purpose of an alarm, since the shrill tone of such an instrument would reach far beyond that of any bell, and the power required to keep it in action would be much less. In locomotive steam engines a steam whistle is used, to give warning to the approaching train of cars, and is said admirably to fulfil its functions. It has also been suggested that a sharp toned bell might be placed on a tower or iron frame work, erected upon the Sail Rock itself, and the machinery kept in motion, by reciprocating rack work, moved by the rise and fall of the tide, a strong raft being moored close to it by heavy anchors and chains for the purpose."

RURAL ECONOMY.—A Hint to Farmers.—The following articles will grow and yield abundantly in New England, and will amply reward the toil of cultivation—*Mustard seed, Caraway do. Coriander do. Canary do. Hemp do. Palma christi or Castor oil do. Madder, Rhubarb.* The English mustard seed is preferable to the native American, and small quantities of it and the other seeds for sowing may be had of most of the grocers; it will command \$6 per bushel for any moderate quantity, to the extent of at least 4000 bushels. Its demand is increasing for the rising American mustard manufactories—the expressed

oil of it and hemp seed is much superior in smell to fish oil for lamps, and equal in any other respect.—The *Palma christi* seed yields that excellent medicine, *Castor oil*, which sells at one dollar (which is called) a quart bottle; it requires a warm situation and good soil; one gallon of seed yields two pounds of oil if properly managed.—Rhubarb now grows in many of our gardens and stands our winters in safety.—*Essex Register.*

HOLLOW WOODEN ROLLERS.—Hollow wooden rollers may be constructed by most farmers, at a very moderate expense for iron work. Take three cast of fore wagon or other small wheels; place two of them six feet apart, and the other in the centre; fix an iron axle through the navels of each, so as to connect them together, and serve to draw by—upon these strong planks, cut very narrow, and bevelled at the edges, are to be firmly nailed lengthwise, until the roller is completely covered. It may then be mounted in the usual manner. If additional weight is required, as will generally be the case, it should be hung on the axle within the hollow. The draft of a roller is lessened by increasing its diameter—for it has been proved, that the same strength which is required to draw a roller of half a ton weight over a height of two inches, when the diameter of the cylinder is one foot, will suffice to draw rollers of 15 and 18 1-2 cwt. when their diameters are respectively two and three feet.—*Centreville Times.*

MORRILL'S PATENT BEE HIVE.—We have been much gratified in examining a model of this ingenious and useful invention exhibited at Capt. Strandberg's hotel, by Mr. Marshall Bayliss. It is so constructed that any portion of the honey may be taken at pleasure without in the least degree disturbing the bees—for convenience, simplicity, clearness, and protection to those industrious and useful insects, it is most admirable. Every farmer should be provided with them, not only as an article of usefulness, but of profit. We are pleased to learn that Judge Chambers has purchased the patent right for Kent, and Mr. Bayliss has now only the right for Cecil to dispose of on this shore.—*Kent Bugle.*

COURTEOUS.—The Delaware county Institute have forwarded to the Chester county Cabinet, a number of very fine sugar beets, raised the last season from seed of the best quality, imported from France. The beets have been distributed among the members of the cabinet for seed.—We have remarked with pleasure the spirit manifested by our scientific neighbors in Delaware county, in establishing an institute of science, and erecting a substantial building. And we doubt not, that the agricultural, manufacturing, mechanical and scientific interests of the county will be greatly benefitted by their laudable efforts. Our cabinet are always happy to receive, and will always cheerfully reciprocate, such marks of attention and kindness from societies or individuals.—*Westchester (Pa.) Village Record.*

BITTER ROOT.—The destructive effect of this disease on the fruit of our orchards, has for many years past, been a subject of general complaint. The respectable source from which the

following recipe has been obtained, induces us to advise our readers to make a trial of its efficacy. The gentleman to whom we are indebted for it, and whose respectability and veracity may be confidently relied on, used the prescription repeatedly, and with uniform success, for the destruction of caterpillars; last year he tried it for the same purpose on some trees, the apples on which had before been rendered useless by the Bitter Root; and he had the gratification of finding it not only effectual for the purpose designed, the destruction of the Caterpillars, but that the fruit of the succeeding summer was perfectly free from the disease to which it had so long been subject and by which its value had been entirely destroyed. A single experiment, it is true, is not sufficient to establish the general efficacy of the remedy, but the success of it is amply sufficient to induce its repetition; and we hope many of our readers will do so next spring, and apprise us of the results.

Receipt to destroy Caterpillars, and to cure the Bitter Root.—In April or May bore a hole with a half inch auger, about half way through the tree, put into it a teaspoonful of the flour of sulphur, plug the hole up tight with a wooden pin. The tree will not be injured and the Caterpillars will be destroyed and the bitter root cured.

An ancient Gardener.—The Lowell Courier states that Mr. Martin Burridge, the gardener of the late Hon. Timothy Bigelow, deceased, and now the gardener of the much respected widow of the deceased, Madame Bigelow of Medford, was returned to serve as a juror, but was excused by the court from serving, on account of the earnest necessity of his being at home in this spring time of his plants and flowers. The garden and green-house of Mrs. Bigelow have been under the care of Mr. Burridge for more than thirty years, and it is a remarkable fact that, during all that period, he has never been absent from it, and never lost a day's work from sickness, in his life.—*Boston Courier.*

Bee Moth.—A friend informs us, he has discovered by experiment, that dry comb laid about hives, forms a trap for the bee-moth, by attracting the miller, which deposits its eggs in the comb, where they are easily destroyed. A piece of comb which he placed for the purpose, was completely filled with the moths.—*West. Tiller.*

To make Paint without White Lead or Oil.

2 quarts skinned milk
2 ounces fresh slacked lime
5 pounds whiting.

Put the lime into a stoneware vessel, pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk to make a mixture resembling cream; the remainder of the milk is then added, and lastly, the whiting is to be crumbled and spread on the surface of the fluid, in which it gradually sinks. At this period it must be well stirred in, or ground as you would other paint, and it is fit for use. There may be added any coloring matter that suits the fancy. It is to be applied in the same manner as other paint, and in a few hours it will become perfectly dry. Another coat may then be added, and so on until the work is completed. This paint is of great

tenacity and possesses a slight elasticity which enables it to bear rubbing with a coarse woollen cloth without being in the least degree injured. It has little or no smell when wet, and when dry it is perfectly inodorous. It is not subject to be blackened by sulphurous or animal vapors, and is not injurious to health. All which qualities give it a decided advantage over white lead.

The quantity above mentioned is sufficient for covering 27 square yards with one coating.

Silk Culture.—We learn from the Frederick Examiner, that Dr. W. D. Jenks, of that place, has planted this spring, in the vicinity of Frederick, twenty thousand white mulberry trees, of the growth of one year, for the purpose of feeding silk worms; and that he proposes to plant a like number of trees, for the same purpose, next year. This species of business (says the Examiner) has lately attracted much attention in this state and elsewhere, and promises, even if the calculations of those who are acquainted with the subject be much too high, to be very profitable.—*Balt. Patriot.*

To the Ladies.—It is said if you fill flower-pots about half full of quick lime, and cover over this a good mould, the flowers may thus be obtained in a very short time, and all the season. The earth should be kept slightly moistened, and pressed down whenever it rises by the swelling of the lime.

How to REMOVE A POTATO FROM THE THROAT OF A CHOKING COW.—Fasten the head of the animal, standing, firmly to a post. Let a strong man with his hand, completely stop the windpipe by his grasp just above the potato, and keep a firm hold for a minute or two, until the animal gives an involuntary spring forward. Should the first experiment not succeed, let more be made. Reason—the wind obstructed in its passage through the wind-pipe, expands or largely opens the other pipe below the potato, and when the animal makes a violent effort, the potato goes downwards. This is a fact that a few do know. I had a fattening cow thus choking with a potato. After trying in vain several methods commonly known, I sent for a butcher to kill the cow at once. He came, but instead of killing, in a few moments relieved the creature in the manner I have described; and informed me that in the same way he had saved a number of cattle before.

A FARMER.

Yankee Far.]

Axioms.—Benjamin F. Station, Esq. in a letter to the Editor of Farmers' Register, says: "I am pleased that, in connexion with others, you have succeeded in establishing some highly important truths which were formerly not known, or entirely discredited, (it is lamentable that many should still be so slow as not to embrace them,) but are now received among the more intelligent cultivators of the soil, as Agricultural axioms, about which all doubt and discussion may cease; axioms which may be expressed in few words, and on the correctness of which any one who chooses, may immediately proceed to act. A few of these are:

That deep ploughing never need be dredged.

A small Farm, well conducted, is a source of greater revenue than a large one indifferently managed.

It would be a vast amount of saving to the whole community, if every private owner were required to keep his stock from committing depredations on his neighbor's, instead of imposing the onerous burden upon them.

The profits of Agriculture (other things equal) are in proportion to the attention paid to manuring; that is, as is the extent of the latter, so will be that of the former.

The Corn Crop, with the stalk cut up from the ground entire, at a much earlier period than has usually been practised, is worth about double what it is, when gathered in the old way.

Prepared food of some kinds, and for some animals, will go nearly, if not quite, twice as far, as that which is given in a raw and natural state.

The raising of Tobacco need not impoverish the land, but it is only to the undue and disproportionate space that is allotted to this staple commodity that the mischief it is said to have produced, is attributed."

CURE FOR THE DYSENTERY.

A gentleman of New York (whose name is known to the editors of the *Halcyon Luminary*), was, for several months, afflicted with this disease, without obtaining the least relief from three physicians, who constantly attended him, and who finally relinquished all hope of their patient's recovery. At this awful crisis, he one morning dreamed that he was standing near the New Market, where his attention was attracted by a company of soldiers, conducting a prisoner, as he understood, to the place of execution. As the escort passed the place where he stood, the victim (who was dressed in white) accosted him, and mentioned that he was in possession of a most important secret, which he wished to communicate for the good of mankind, before he was launched from this earthly stage of existence into a boundless eternity. It was a cure for the dysentery, and the following is the recipe:

"Take one pint of good vinegar and half a pound of loaf sugar, and simmer them together a convenient time, in a *pewter vessel* with a *pewter cover*. Let the patient drink of this, and during the day a small quantity at a time, either clear, or accommodated to the palate by diluting it with water."

This secret being communicated, the procession moved on, and the dreamer awoke. Although he treated this as a mere chimera of the imagination, incited by disease and despondency, he still felt strongly induced to try the experiment. He did try it, and was restored to perfect health in one day, and then recovered his strength with a rapidity which astonished both himself and friends. Many persons of the first respectability (whose names can also be learned on application to the office of the *Luminary*), to whom he communicated the fact, have since been relieved from the greatest distress and weakness, to which this complaint had reduced them, and cured in the same sudden and astonishing manner. This simple remedy, so potent in its effects, is remarkably pleasant to the taste, more agreeable than lemonade, and on being swallowed, seems to reach the seat of the disease with the velocity of electricity.—*Halcyon Luminary*.

Cheek's Threshing Machine.—Our attention has been drawn by a subscriber to an invention by a Mr. Cheek of this State, denominated a "Threshing and Fanning Machine, Cutting Box and Corn Sheller." The Editor of the Bowling Green Gazette, who has seen it, thus speaks of it:—

"A more complete and useful piece of machinery, of the kind, we venture to say has never been invented by man. If to produce two blades of wheat, where only existed one before, is sufficient to give the author of the act the title of a benefactor of the human family, how richly deserving this title is this enlightened and inventive genius, Mr. Cheek, for he has invented an almost perfect piece of machinery, by means of which and the labor of two hands, at least one hundred barrels of corn may be shelled in a day—or by the same force, many acres of wheat, rye, or oats, may be thoroughly threshed and winnowed, or stalks of oats and whole fields of corn stalks cut up in one 12th of an inch in length. This machine may enable farmers to prepare their grain for market almost at a moment's warning, and will enable them to cut their grain and find their stock at comparatively a very small expense. We understand that any farmer can obtain the benefit of this most invaluable machine for one hundred dollars. We hope that the enlightened inventor will be handsomely rewarded for the invention.—*Nashville Rep.*

We understand from the Delaware Journal that the Silk Company of that State have purchased 150 acres of land, for the purpose of cultivating the mulberry—we are a step before the Delawareans. The Talbot and Queen Ann's Companies have purchased lands and planted trees; the latter has already manufactured some silk of a pretty good quality. As yet no company has been formed in Dorchester, but there also the silk mania is raging. We were presented a sample of handsome sewing silk manufactured by Mrs. Doctor Nicols of that county, and even superior to that manufactured by the Queen Ann's Company.—*Easton Gaz.*

EXTRAORDINARY CALF.—Mr. S. SMITH, an enterprising breeder of blooded cattle in Fayette county, Kentucky, lately sold to Mr. MASLIN SMITH a short horned bull calf, 11 months old, weighing *one thousand and forty-five pounds!* This is said to be the largest animal of the kind of his age ever raised in this country. Its beauty of proportion is not to be exceeded.

From the Montrose Volunteer.

PLoughing an Amusement in Illinois.—The following paragraph is an extract from the journal of a traveller in the West, who it seems has handed over his notes to the N. Y. Spectator, (from which we copy) for publication. That there are many fine plough fields in Illinois, we never doubted; but that ploughmen there could ride, fiddle and plough at the same time, is a fact, (if fact it be) entirely new to us. We have before now followed the plough among the stones and roots of our own hills, and been forced to dance right merrily to keep the right end uppermost; but as for accompanying the plough with a violin—why, it is a thing never dreamt of—in

fact, such an instrument could scarcely be kept safe in a ten acre lot where the plough was going! Yet the Susquehanna hills, rough as they are, are preferable in several respects, to the much written about and long talked of prairies of the great West. "The roll of the prairies is so free from stumps and stones that the plough, after the first furrow, generally needs no guide; prepared with a seat for the driver, graduated by a pair of wheels, and drawn by an experienced team, it cuts a furrow of equal thickness, and will pursue the even tenor of its way for miles without obstruction. A gentleman informed me that he had teen drivers seated on their plough, playing their violin, while the oxen and plough kept their regular motion, through long furrows, apparently without any attention from him. I have often seen them, although having sole charge of the work, so intent upon a book or newspaper, as to appear utterly regardless of the team or the implement it drew, except at the commencement and termination of a furrow."

Sheep.—Samuel Dawane of Woodstock, communicates to the Editor of the Courier the following information, which we copy for the benefit of those concerned.

I have kept Sheep for fifty years, and never knew of the ailment, which for want of a known name, I called the *Stretches*, until the introduction of the Merino Sheep; since introducing them into my flock, I have had more or less sheep every winter troubled with that complaint. The sheep so attacked, stretched themselves to the utmost, lie down and rise up often, refuse all food, and generally die in from four to eight days. The complaint is most frequent in hard winters, when they are kept long from the ground, but never (to my knowledge) occurs in the season of grass—hence I was led to think it was caused by the bowels not being sufficiently open—if so the remedy was at hand. The last winter, being long and severe, I had a number attacked with the complaint. In every case I turned down them, a table-spoonful of Castor Oil, and in every instance they were well, and eating their fodder in a few hours, and I lost not a single sheep. This winter I have had one attacked, and applied the remedy with the like effect. Should others have sheep so attacked, I advise them to try the remedy, and I doubt they will find the like benefit.—*Gen. Far.*

The editor of the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer, being anxious to resume the practice of the Law, would dispose of the Establishment of the Petersburg Intelligencer to any gentleman disposed to purchase. To any such, on application either in person or by letter, full information will be promptly given in reference to the circulation of the paper, its advertising and job patronage, its supply of Type, Presses, Office Furniture, &c., and also as to the terms on which it may be purchased. Without descending to the indelicacy of puffing off the Establishment, the Editor will say that it possesses advantages and holds out inducements well worthy the attention of any

gentleman who has the talents and the means to conduct a newspaper with energy and spirit.

BLIGHT IN FRUIT TREES.

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener:

Mr. Editor—Observing in your valuable paper an account of a pear tree being benefitted by boring a hole in it, I would also mention the good effects of boring an apple tree: having purchased a farm the last year I took the farmer who lived on the place to examine the orchard; he pointed out a fine large tree, and said it never bore fruit to ripen, but always fell when about half ripe. He showed me a hole his neighbour had bored some months before through the tree, by way of experiment; he said it looked thrifty, and thought it would hold its fruit. I took particular notice of this circumstance, as it was new to me. I was much pleased to find the fruit ripened well; was very large and beautiful in appearance. I consider it now the finest tree in the orchard: had it not been for the hole bored through it, in all probability it would have been cut down as useless. This experiment may be of use to others; if you think proper please publish it, and oblige

S. C. Philadelphia.

A JENNET FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale a JENNET of good size and unexceptionable pedigree. She is 13 years old, and warranted sound. As her owner is desirous of selling her a bargain will be given in her. Applications made in writing must be post paid, to EDW. P. ROBERTS, ap 25 Baltimore, Md.

A JACK FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell a JACK, at a price which any gentleman disposed to purchase would consider moderate. He is 14 hands and half inch, and has proved himself a sure foal getter; his offspring being remarkable for their fine appearance, robust constitutions, and size. He was imported by Commodore Elliot, from Brazil, and is now about 14 years of age.

All applications for him must be post paid, addressed to EDWARD P. ROBERTS, ap. 18. 4t. Baltimore, Md.

PATENT HORSE SHOES.

Made of best refined Iron, and every shoe warranted—Any failing to render the most perfect satisfaction will be received back, and the money paid for the same refunded. A constant supply for sale by

THOMAS JANVIER, Agent,

87 Smith's wharf.

P. S. Henry Burden of Troy, N. Y. has obtained letters patent from the government of France, granting him the exclusive privilege of manufacturing horse shoes by his newly invented machines.

Nov 22 3m

AMERICAN FARMER.

COMPLETE sets of this excellent periodical, consisting of 15 volumes each,

Also ROBERTS' SILK MANUAL, a work of general utility, comprising all the information necessary to be known in the culture of the Mulberry and growth of Silk.

The above works are offered for sale, at the office of the FARMER and GARDENER, North-east corner of Baltimore and Charles streets, Baltimore, Md.

April 18, 1837.

20,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has received the first parcel of an invoice of 20,000 Morus Multicaulis trees, which he offers for sale on pleasing terms for cash. They are warranted genuine, and if taken in their original packages bargains may be expected.

EDW. P. ROBERTS, Baltimore, Md.

March 7. 4t.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every 5 days.

	PER	FROM	TO
BRANS, white field,.....	bushel.	1 25	1 40
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs	8 50	10 00
CORN, yellow	bushel.	94	95
White,.....	"	90	92
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound	17	19
North Carolina,.....	"	—	—
Upland,.....	"	—	—
Louisiana & 21-Alabama	"	—	—
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	50	52
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.	1 37	1 50
FLOWER MEAL—Bread wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	11 00	12 00
Do. do. baker's,.....	"	—	—
Do. do. Superfine, ex.	"	8 75	9 00
SuperFlour, in good do'd	"	9 00	—
" wagon price,	"	8 25	8 50
City Mills, super.....	"	8 00	—
Do. extra.....	"	8 75	—
Susquehanna,.....	"	9 00	9 50
Rye,.....	"	6 50	7 75
Kiln-dried Meal, in hds. do. in bbls.	hhd.	—	—
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,.....	bushel.	6 00	7 75
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 50
Orchard,.....	"	—	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"	—	2 75
Herds, or red top,.....	"	—	1 25
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.	16 00	20 00
HEMPE, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,.....	"	7	8
Hemp on the hoof,.....	100lb.	—	8 00
Sloughed,.....	—	—	—
HOPS—first sort,.....	pound.	17	—
second,.....	"	13	—
refuse,.....	"	18	—
LIME,.....	bushel.	35	37
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,.....	"	43	47
PEAN, red eye,.....	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,.....	"	1 12	—
Lady,.....	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,.....	ton.	4 87	—
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 62	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,.....	pound.	3	4
RBN,.....	bushel.	90	—
Susquehanna,.....	"	none	—
TOBACCO, crop, common,.....	100lbs	3 00	3 50
" brown and red,.....	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,.....	"	8 00	10 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,.....	"	—	10 00
" yellow and red,.....	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,.....	"	8 00	16 90
" fine yellow,.....	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,.....	"	—	—
" ground leaf,.....	"	—	—
Virginia,.....	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,.....	"	—	—
Kentucky,.....	"	4 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.	1 50	165
Red, best,.....	"	1 50	165
fair to good 100a130, inferior	"	40	100
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls,.....	gallon.	36	38
" in hhd's,.....	"	no sale	—
" wagon price,.....	"	bbls	30
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,.....	100lbs	2 00	—
To Wheeling,.....	"	2 25	—
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,.....	pound.	50 to 60	30 32
Full Merino,.....	"	45 50	26 30
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	40	24 26
One half do,.....	"	36	40 22 24
Common & one fourth Meri. Pulled,.....	"	33	36 20 22
" German red 1 60. Stock of foreign on hand	"	36	38 24 26
bushels; market unsettled, most of it stored.		50,000	—
A sale of 13,000 bushels damaged wheat was sold on Friday last, prices varying from 40 to 100 cents; of the large stock of wheat in store unsold, a large proportion is damaged.		—	—

Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,.....	barrel.	13	—
BACON, ham, new, Balt. cured.	pound.	17	18
Shoulders,..... do.....	"	11 1/2	12
Middlings,..... do.....	"	do	do
Assorted, country,.....	"	—	9
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	31
Roll,.....	"	23	28
CIDER,.....	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old.	each.	5 00	7 00
Cows, new milk,.....	"	35 00	50 00
Dry,.....	"	10 00	13 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	—	2 25
CHOF RYE,.....	"	2 25	2 37
Eggs,.....	dozen.	18	25
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna, No. 2,	barrel.	—	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	"	3 00	—
Mackerel, No. 1, ——No. 2	"	10 00	—
No. 3,.....	"	—	6 75
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	4 00	—
LARD,.....	pound.	11 1/2	12

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,.....	par	VIRGINIA.
Branch at Baltimore,.....	do	Farmers Bank of Virgin. 2a2 1/2
Other Branches,.....	do	Bank of Virginia,.....
MARYLAND.	do	Branch at Fredericksburg do
Bank in Baltimore,.....	par	Petersburg,.....
Hagerstown,.....	2a	Norfolk,.....
Frederick,.....	do	Winchester,.....
Westminster,.....	do	Lynchburg,.....
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	do	Danville,.....
Do. payable at Easton,.....	do	Bank of the Valley,.....
Salisbury,.....	1 per ct. dis.	Branch at Romney,.....
Cumberland,.....	2	Do. Charlestown,.....
Millington,.....	do	Do. Leesburg,.....
DISTRICT.	1	Wheeling Banks,.....
Washington,.....	1/2	Ohio Banks, generally
Georgetown, { Banks, 2.	1/2	5 a6
Alexandria, {	1/2	New Jersey Banks gen.
PENNSYLVANIA.	1/2	3
Philadelphia,.....	1/2	New York City,.....
Chambersburg,.....	1	New York State,.....
Gettysburg,.....	do	Massachusetts,.....
Pittsburg,.....	3a3	Connecticut,.....
York,.....	2	New Hampshire,.....
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 1a2	2	Maine,.....
Delaware [under \$5].....	3a4	Rhode Island,.....
Do. [over 5].....	10	North Carolina,.....
Michigan Banks,.....	10	South Carolina,.....
Canadian do,.....	10	Georgia,.....
—	—	New Orleans,.....

SPANISH JACKS.

The subscriber has for sale five Spanish Jacks, imported in 1836. They are all young, and certified to be proved breeders. They are of good size, being from 52 to 55 inches in height, stout built and healthy: colors white and gray.

The exportation from Spain of Jacks of this quality and breed is by law strictly prohibited; but the near approach of the army under Gen. Gomer last fall to Malaga, caused the shipment of these Jacks, among other valuable property, from that port. Considering these circumstances, it is improbable that another opportunity of procuring such Jacks will occur. These will be sold for from \$1,000 to \$1,500 each, if immediately applied for, but if not sold soon, they will be placed at service for the season at hand.

Also, a young Jack, bred in this country from first rate stock, gray, two years old, and of good promise. Price \$500.

Also, several fine JENNETS, some of them in foal to a Maltese Jack, 14 hands high.

Also, a very fine improved Durham short-horn BULL, purchased at Col. Powell's sale last November. He is about eighteen months old, nearly all red, and has a perfect pedigree. Price \$800. Apply to

J. J. HITCHCOCK,
Agricultural Agent, No. 5 South Fifth street,
Feb 28-41 Philadelphia.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY,

Print street near Hanover street.

The subscriber is the Original Inventor, Patenter, and Sole Proprietor of the Cylindrical straw Cutter, so favorably known to the public; he challenges its equal for chaffing long forage of any and every kind, it is simple, durable, cuts with great facility, and is perfectly adapted to power. There are four sizes of them, from 11 to 20 inches broad, although they may all be worked by manual labor, yet the two largest are best calculated for Power Machines; price from \$0 to \$95.

He keeps on hand a great variety of PLOUGHES and almost every other useful implement for agriculture, the most prominent of which are Patent Lime Spreading Carts, do Threshing Machines, do Wheat Fans, Corn Shellers, Cultivators, superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, &c. also trucks for use of Merchants. Has attached to his improvements an extensive Iron Foundry in daily operation, and can furnish almost any kind of Iron Casting at short notice. Also tilt hammer, Lathes, &c. running by Steam Power, which afford him great facilities for Manufacturing Machinery, Screw Bolts and the like.

He has a large Stock of raw Materials on hand of the best quality, his workmen are men of experience the most of whom have been several years in his employ and he is a practical mechanist himself. Under these circumstances, he confidently solicits the public patronage, pledging himself to use every exertion to render entire satisfaction to his patrons. He keeps constantly on hand Ploughs and Machine Castings for sale by the single piece, or to vendors by the ton, to whom a liberal discount will be made on Ploughs and Straw Cutters, when taken by the quantity. He likewise deals in Grass Seeds and Seed Grass, has in store superior Orchard Grass and Herbs Grass Seed.

N. B. Also on hand superior GARDEN SEED, grown and warranted by Mr. D. Landreth of Philadelphia, as retail only. Wholesale orders will be received and forwarded on to Philadelphia, by the subscriber for execution.

ap 4 J. S. EASTMAN

LIME-SPREADER.

J. S. EASTMAN, PRATT-STREET,
Has now finished several of the above machines. The price is fixed as follows:

For the machine complete, \$100
Do exclusive of the wheels, shafts and axle, 60
For applying the machinery to a common cart 45
For the machinery alone 40

Including the patent fee in each case. fe 28 31

GAMA GRASS ROOTS.

JUST received and in fine order, 15,000 GAMA GRASS ROOTS. This grass is particularly adapted for soiling, bears cutting every fifteen days, and of course the product is immense. Price per 100 roots, \$2.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

Light, near Pratt street wharf.

7 M. 1837—28

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The undersigned offers for sale the seed of genuine Morus Multicaulis, imported from France by Smith and Sons, New York, and warranted the growth of 1836. Said seed is put up in half oz papers, and will be sent per mail free of charge to any part of the U. S. on the receipt of \$3 for one, or \$6 for two papers. Notes of all solvent banks received in payment. This seed is warranted to produce the genuine Chinese variety, and the money in all cases will be refunded on satisfactory proof to the contrary. Short directions for culture furnished each order.

SETH WHALEN, P. M.

Whalen's store, New York.

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